

RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1828.

No. 428.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | Wilmington, April 16. | Fayetteville, April 16. | Newbern, March 29. | Petersburg, April 11. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Brandy, Cogniac, - - - | gall. 120 123 | 125 160 | 150 175 | 125 200 |
| Apple, - - - - - | 35 36 | 36 40 | 40 50 | 35 100 |
| Peach, - - - - - | 7 10 | 45 50 | 75 80 | 75 100 |
| Bacon, - - - - - | 25 26 | 22 23 | 28 30 | 25 28 |
| Butter, - - - - - | 15 20 | 15 20 | 12 18 | 12 25 |
| Coffee, - - - - - | 14 15 | 14 17 | 18 18 | 15 18 |
| Corn, - - - - - | 46 47 | 40 40 | 35 40 | 40 40 |
| Cotton, - - - - - | 15 18 | 16 16 | 15 15 | 14 16 |
| Candles, mould, - - - | 525 650 | 400 450 | 650 650 | 500 700 |
| Flaxseed, rough, - - - | 30 32 | 31 33 | 29 32 | 35 40 |
| Flour, - - - - - | 100 110 | 90 125 | 100 125 | 90 125 |
| Feathers, - - - - - | 40 45 | 43 45 | 45 50 | 35 35 |
| Gin, Holland, - - - | 9 10 | 7 7 | 7 8 | 7 8 |
| Country, - - - - - | 150 175 | 200 250 | 150 200 | 150 200 |
| Iron, - - - - - | 30 32 | 31 33 | 29 32 | 35 40 |
| Lard, - - - - - | 25 30 | 25 30 | 25 30 | 25 30 |
| Lime, - - - - - | 500 800 | 500 800 | 600 650 | 600 650 |
| Molasses, - - - - - | 100 112 | 125 150 | 90 100 | 125 150 |
| Nails, Cut, assorted, - | 80 90 | 70 80 | 85 90 | 75 100 |
| Oats, - - - - - | 40 42 | 40 40 | 40 45 | 42 45 |
| Powder, Amer. - - - | 300 325 | 350 400 | 300 325 | 400 450 |
| Ram, Jamaica, - - - | 100 112 | 125 150 | 90 100 | 125 150 |
| West India, - - - | 80 90 | 70 80 | 85 90 | 75 100 |
| New England, - - - | 40 42 | 40 40 | 40 45 | 42 45 |
| Rice, - - - - - | 300 325 | 350 400 | 300 325 | 400 450 |
| Shot, - - - - - | 1000 | 1000 | 850 1000 | 850 1000 |
| Salt, Liverpool, - - - | 50 55 | 75 75 | 60 60 | — |
| Turk's Island, - - - | 950 1050 | 850 1100 | 900 1000 | 900 1500 |
| Sugar, Brown, - - - | 19 22 | 18 23 | 18 23 | 18 25 |
| Loaf, - - - - - | 150 175 | 150 175 | 140 150 | 140 150 |
| Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder, - | 120 | — | — | — |
| Hyson, - - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Young Hyson, - - - | 400 425 | 250 275 | — | 250 700 |
| Tobacco, - - - - - | 10 | 8 | 10 | — |
| Tallow, - - - - - | 70 75 | — | 80 85 | — |
| Wheat, - - - - - | 25 30 | 25 30 | 30 30 | 33 35 |
| Whiskey, - - - - - | 250 400 | 300 375 | 250 500 | — |
| Wine, Madeira, - - - | 125 150 | 125 160 | — | — |
| Teneriffe, - - - - - | 160 225 | 200 250 | — | — |
| Sherry, - - - - - | 200 380 | — | — | — |
| Port, - - - - - | 75 125 | — | — | — |
| Malaga, - - - - - | — | — | — | — |

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Walker Anderson | Phillip & Mary Isley |
| Wm. Anderson | William Inscore |
| Benj. H. Alston | Samuel S. Jackson |
| Thos. Armstrong | Edmund Jones |
| Nicholas Atkins | Stephen Justice |
| James Allison | L |
| James Polly Anderson | Aaron W. Lyon |
| Archibald A. Austin | Robert Love |
| B | Cincinnati D. Lindsey |
| Joshua Berry | Wm. Lipscomb |
| James Bradley | Nicholas Long 2 |
| Benjamin R. Baird | Mrs. Mary Laws |
| Winson Burton | Caleb Linsey |
| Wm. D. Bethell 2 | Joseph Latta |
| Ezekiel Brewer | M |
| James Browning | Richard Mason 2 |
| Thomas Burlew | James H. Morrow |
| Jas. Blackwell | John M. Moody |
| Samuel Child 4 | Joseph Marshall 2 |
| Duncan Cameron | W. McCauley |
| John Cheek | A. D. Murphy 2 |
| James Crabtree 3 | David Murden |
| Thomas Clancy 2 | Phillip Mershen |
| James Child 3 | Stephen Moore |
| John Cooley | James B. Moore |
| Isaac Craig | Mrs. Ann Mackee |
| John Carigan | Peter U. Murphy |
| James A. Craig | Alfred Moore |
| D | Mrs. Fanny Murden |
| Lydia Dillard | Mrs. Mary Marshall |
| Miss Martha Debruler | N |
| Wm. A. F. Davidson 3 | Robert Nale |
| Edward Davis | Robert Nutt |
| Elijah Dollar | Miss Jane G. Polk |
| Mr. Douglas | Daniel A. Pardue |
| Robert Davis | N. J. Palmer 2 |
| m. L. and Ann Dar- | Thomas Patterson |
| ham | Mann Patterson |
| Thomas Dodson | William Pickett |
| John H. Davis | Martin Pickett |
| John Dickerson | Temperance Primrose |
| E | R |
| Robert Eaton | Willis Reeves |
| Henry B. Elliott | Wiley A. Reese |
| F | John Roberts |
| Dr. Thos. J. Faddis 3 | Frederick Reeves |
| Nathan Finley | Delilah Rhodes |
| Alec Flintam | S |
| George Ferrill | Stephen S. Sarsley |
| Sterling W. Fowler | John Scott 2 |
| Franklin Library Soc. | Miss Eliza Sloan |
| Henry M. Fitts | Robert Strange |
| Mrs. Mary Flintiff | John Stokard |
| G | J. P. Sneed 2 |
| Dr. Wm. B. Grove | Wm. Smith |
| Jonathan Grant | Miss Sarah Scott |
| Robert Gressam | James Strathorn 3 |
| H | T |
| Mrs. Mary Harris | Owen Thomas |
| Wm. Harrison | James Turner 2 |
| Catharine Horton | Josiah Turner |
| James Hutcheson | William Thompson |
| Archibald Henderson | Mrs. Martha Turner |
| William Holt | John U. Taylor |
| Thomas Holloway 2 | W |
| Francis L. Hawks | Thomas Wilson |
| Wm. Hursting | John Watson |
| George Hacheo | John Wagoner |
| Henry Hurdle | Miss Eliza G. Womack |
| James Hurdle | Johnston Webb |
| Miss Ann L. Hooper | P. H. Winton |
| John Hart | Levi Williams |
| Andrew Hughes | Mrs. Elizabeth Woda |
| Neal H. Horton | John Walker |
| Isaac H. House 2 | James Webb |
| Phebe Hazell | Mrs. Margaret Wason |
| Thomas Hastings | Mrs. Eleanor Wittye |
| W. H. Hill | Kirkland & Webb |
| Mordecai L. Hammond | Y |
| Agathe Haynes | James M. Vancey |
| Miss Nancy Huntington | David Yarborough 3 |

From the April Number of Silliman's Journal of Science.

An account of a Water Spout, seen off the coast of Florida, in the spring of 1826, by Benjamin Lincoln, M. D., Boston.

April 5th.—At 6 o'clock, A. M. an order was heard from the deck to get ready the gun on the weather quarter, and bring the muskets from the cabin. Recollecting what region we were then in, my first thought was of an engagement with a piratical cruiser, but on going upon deck it appeared that our enemy was a water spout; bearing north, distant, according to the captain's estimation, about two miles, and coming down upon us before a whole-sail breeze. One musket was fired at it, but it had nearly affected a retreat before we got ready for action. I had just time to see it and it disappeared.

In the course of a few minutes another appeared, which was said by the officers of the vessel to be much more distinct than any one they had ever seen before. I observed it attentively, but neglected to notice the time, except at its commencement and at the end of a third water spout, which appeared after the second and principal one had passed away. This omission renders it impossible to give the duration of its different stages with any good degree of exactness.

The wind came from the shore, blowing a whole-sail breeze. The thermometer stood at 72°. A black cloud, from which the spout proceeded, extended along from east to west; its lower edge very distinctly defined, even, parallel to the surface of the water, and elevated 29 or 30° above the horizon. No other cloud was visible in that quarter, but a haziness covered the whole heavens.

A small, black and perfectly defined cone darted from the lower edge of the cloud, and pointed perpendicularly to the water, which at the same moment was seen flying upwards like spray on the rocks. It was distinctly noticed that the cloud grew blacker near the cone, appearing to be gathered in from all quarters and condensed at this point. After the lapse of two or three minutes, the cone instantaneously extended itself to about twice its first length, and the water was thrown up higher. This continued a few minutes; then the apex of the cone suddenly disappeared, leaving the truncated end jagged, from which little schirrh were continually darting and disappearing, the water remaining the same as before. This appearance continued two or three minutes, after which the cone gradually elongated itself, assumed the cylindrical shape, except near its junction with the rest of the cloud, and descended almost to the surface of the water. The time occupied by the descent was about two seconds.

N. B. All the changes thus far mentioned, were instantaneous, except the descent, which was gradual.

As the spout descended, the agitation of the water increased, boiling up on each side above the end of the spout, but not coming in contact with it. The spout was slightly curved, the convexity of the curve being towards the point whence the wind came. It appeared to be hollow, light in the middle, and black like the cloud at its sides. A waving ascending motion was distinctly seen in the middle, more distinctly near the water than near the cloud. This the sailors with one accord pronounced to be the water going up the spout.

This appearance lasted fifteen minutes or more, the spout remaining entire and unchanged. Then it began to fade, and suddenly a section from the lower end disappeared, leaving the same schirrhous jagged extremity before mentioned. One section after another disappeared in this way, the spout continuing to grow paler, the waving motion growing more distinct and slow, and the agitation of the water subsiding in the whole disappearance.

By this time the wind had freshened considerably and the cloud had spread over a great part of the heavens. In a few minutes after another cone appeared exactly like the first in all respects, and the same appearance was exhibited in the water under it. This remained a short time and then disappeared.

From the appearance of the first cone, till the disappearance of the last, was three fourths of an hour.

The wind continued to increase, and

the cloud to gather blackness and spread in every direction, till it enveloped the whole heavens. Next came a most vivid flash of lightning, with most tremendous thunder. It seemed as if heaven and earth had exploded at once—and in an instant all was calm—the sails hung loose—not a breath of wind could be felt. Rain now began to fall not in drops, but in torrents, and the wind came in gusts from every point of the compass.

It continued to rain and blow in this way about fifteen minutes, after which it ceased raining, the wind settled in its former direction, the sky became clear, and we went on our way.

From Prince's Treatise on Horticulture.

GREEN AND BOHEA TEA.

These are very hardy Greenhouse plants, and would no doubt withstand the winters of any part of the Union south of Wilmington, North Carolina. The leaves of the Green Tea are more than double the size of the Boha, and both produce fine flowers in abundance during the autumn and winter, and are cultivated with as much ease as any of our most common trees. It is said that all the finer teas are perfumed by the Chinese with the delightful flowers of the Olea fragrans, or Fragrant Chinese Olive, and the Aglaia odorata.

The tea, Dr. Mitchell says, is very nearly allied to the Camellia, and they will take by engraving on each other. It produces seed regularly in a green house, which are produced in a similar manner to those of the Camellia; and they cannot be distinguished from each other. Both require the same soil, but the species of tea need no heat in winter, the colder green house or room, provided actual freezing does not take place, being sufficient for them, and they will there thrive and produce a great abundance of flowers and seeds. Being evergreen shrubs of handsome foliage, and yielding a great profusion of flowers, they are well deserving a place in the greenhouse, as objects of beauty as well as curiosity. Like the Camellias, they are fond of a degree of shade during hot weather, and should therefore be placed where they will not receive the operation of the intense noonday sun. I have never found them infested with insects; and like the Camellia, they are always neat and cleanly. And with regard to their hardiness, although in this latitude they need the shelter of a greenhouse, they nevertheless will withstand a considerable degree of frost.

N. Y. Statesman.

Creek Indians.—A person who accompanied the first emigrating party of Creek Indians to their new homes on the Verdigris river, has arrived at Washington. He states in the National Intelligencer, that their privations and sufferings were entirely forgotten when they arrived in the country of their destination. Such a vast body of fine soil, so well watered, and so excellent a climate, are seldom united. "I felt them perfectly satisfied, acknowledging that the same annuity, with a safe conveyance back, would be no inducement for them to accept the land which they have left. Before this time Colonel Brearly has reached the Creek nation, to which place he returned, with the view of making arrangements for conducting a second party, to consist, as is expected, of between two and three thousand.

Kine Pock.—The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, has unanimously adopted and published the report of a committee on the subject of vaccination and re-vaccination, the substance of which is, that the vaccine virus has not deteriorated, and that revaccination is not necessary to secure safety from Small Pox. The resolutions appended to the report, and also unanimously adopted, declare, that in the opinion of the society, vaccination can be relied on to rescue mankind from the fatal effects of the Small Pox or Varioloid, to an extent equal, if not greater, than that of the inoculated or natural Small Pox. There is little doubt of the soundness of these positions.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.

BILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Benjamin Rhodes, of the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, and an inhabitant of the village of Chapel Hill, has absconded with my wife Susan Price, without any cause or provocation whatever, this is therefore to caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and further that I shall enforce the law against the said Rhodes.

Washington Price.

Raleigh, April 24. 27—3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, surviving executor of John Kelly, deceased, will expose to public sale, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, a credit of six months, the following tracts of LAND, all joining each other, No. 4, 5, 6, and part of No. 7, as designated in the will of the deceased, containing

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, five miles east of Hillsborough, adjoining Binoni Jackson, John Holden, Elizabeth Holden, the heirs of the deceased, Jas. Cain, and others, on Monday the 26th day of May next, being the first day of May court; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

John Kelly, Executor.

April 22. 3w—27

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAIN a note of hand, drawn by John Faddis in favour of Faucett & M. Coliam for fifty seven dollars and seventy-five cents, or thereabouts, dated the 31st of January last, and assigned to John Wilson. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said John Faddis from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

John Wilson.

April 22. 27—3w

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. A. J. Bingham, a few weeks since, a young negro woman named CATY. She is doubtless harbored by some villain in the neighborhood who is waiting for the reward of delivery. Five dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of CATY alone, or twenty-five dollars for CATY and her harborer.

W. J. Bingham.

April 8. 25—3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING, consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Suits, Frocks and Close Coats, Pantaloones, Vests, &c. also

Leghorns, Satin & Silk BONNETS, trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY for sale at his usual low prices. Additional supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN.

Will stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Arab blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle or wagon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge, but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom.

February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale, By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humper.

February 12. 17—4f

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clatney & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—4f

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. Justice's execution, levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Test, J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. 22 75. 22—6w

BLANKS for sale at this office.

(By Request.)
From the Warrenton Reporter.
THE BANKS!

At a meeting of the people of Granville, held at Oxford, on the 5th of February, a committee was appointed, with instructions to draw up a report upon the conduct of the banks of North Carolina, and to propose such measures, as in their discretion might seem best, to protect the people of North Carolina against the improper practices of said banks. It was determined, at the same time, that a meeting should be held at the ensuing term of their Superior Court, when the people would again assemble, to receive the report and propositions which the committee beforementioned were instructed at that time to present to them. On the Saturday immediately previous to court, the committee held a meeting at the court house, Anderson Paschall, esq. chairman, and Samuel F. Sneed, esq. secretary: when a sub-committee of five members was appointed, and charged with the duty of drawing up the report and propositions, to be submitted to the people. In pursuance of these measures, the people of Granville assembled on Tuesday the 4th inst. it being the second day of the term of their superior court. The court adjourned in the afternoon, to make way for the meeting, when the people immediately filed the court house, to the number of five hundred or more: the crowd being so great, that many persons found it difficult to make their way into the house. Horace Burton, esq. presided, and the meeting being called to order, a member of the committee rose, and after a few explanatory remarks, read the following report:—

Report of the committee, appointed by a meeting of the people of Granville, held at Oxford, on Tuesday the 5th ultimo, to the people of Granville, now in general meeting assembled.

On viewing the directory resolution, which assigned their duties, the committee found themselves charged with two distinct objects.

1st. To present to you to day a report upon the conduct of the banks of North Carolina.

2nd. To propose such measures as in their discretion might seem best, to protect the people of North Carolina against the improper practices of said banks.

The committee, in undertaking these duties, are deeply sensible of the importance of the subject, involving as it does, nothing less than the safety and independence of the people of North Carolina. They conceive that the establishment of the banks was an unwise, if not an unconstitutional proceeding of the legislature; and that, if they had confined themselves within the sphere of action prescribed to them when they were established, their operations would have been sufficiently distressing to a country so decidedly agricultural as ours; but created as they were for the supposed advantage and convenience of the people and directed to conduct their business according to certain rules laid down for their government, they have wantonly violated those rules, and shamefully evaded the conditions under which they were established. The result is, that, instead of a benefit, they have been a nuisance to the people, operating like so many ulcers in the heart of the state, eating up its substance, and corroding away its health. Strong as this language may appear, we conceive it altogether inadequate to express a just idea of the improper practices of the banks, and the deplorable effect of those practices on the country; assured as we are that a crisis is at hand, when, if some decisive measures be not adopted to cover and protect the country from the fraudulent practices and merciless exactions of the banks, thousands of our fellow-citizens will be deprived of their homes and driven into exile, and a majority of those who remain, reduced to the condition of patient drudges, hewers of wood and drawers of water for the banks—say, we affirm that, for many years, our most substantial landholders and farmers have been little else than overseers for the banks, being barely able, by the utmost dint of industry and economy, to keep possession of their farms, while the profits of their labour have gone to increase the unlawful gains of the banks. Nor are the merchants, and other classes of the community, unaffected by their insidious operations; the depreciation of their notes, occasioned by their refusing to redeem them with specie, has long crippled and embarrassed our commerce, and the rapid manner in which they are now reducing the amount of money in circulation, besides other evils of a frightful character, threatens with annihilation every department of business. If this state of distress, almost of desperation, had been brought about by a fair course of dealing on the part of the banks, however severe the crisis, we could but acquiesce in its evils, and bear, with patience, if we could bear at all, the hardships for which there would then be no redress—but when we reflect, that the deep and dangerous hold which the banks have gotten upon the country, has been gotten unlawfully; that it is by a dishonest and shameful violation of their charters they have contrived to

get into their hands the means of harassing our people and depriving them of their substance, we declare that the people have the right to resist, that they have the power to resist their nefarious operations, and that upon the prompt exercise of this right, and this power, nothing less than their independence is at stake—we repeat it, our people must either take measures to resist the illgot power of the banks, and call them to a strict account for their crimes, or resign all pretensions to the character of freemen. We have no hesitation in affirming that the wrongs which impelled our forefathers into the war of the revolution, were trifling, compared with these, which the people of North Carolina now suffer, and have long suffered, at the hands of their own banks. The practical hardship which produced the revolution, was comparatively trifling; it was the determination of the British parliament to tax our ancestors without their consent; the amount of the tax was small, but the principle of it was tyrannical, and sooner than submit to an arbitrary exertion of power, even at the hands of the greatest nation upon earth, a nation too which had given them birth, and then actually ruled them, they determined to hazard their fortunes and their lives. Compare this with the evils we endure at the hands of a few money-dealers who direct the affairs of our banks, and mark the difference. 'Tis true, the directors of the banks have not yet the presumption to pass laws, requiring the people of North Carolina to pay them a tax by name; but by violating the laws which gave them existence, they indirectly tax the people of North Carolina, to an amount such as the subjects of the Ottoman Porte are not required to pay their master. We say that the banks have inflicted, and continue to inflict, these hardships on the people, in violation of the very laws by which the banks themselves were created; and this brings us to a discussion of the charters and powers of the banks. We are aware that many of our people, alarmed at the bold strides which the banks have made in enthralling the country, and overawing its spirit, are ready to regard them as mysterious beings, clothed with unlimited power over the property of the country. A glance at their charters will dispel this illusion, and show us what they really are—will show us that they are nothing more than companies of individuals authorized by the legislature to club their money together and loan it to the people on certain specified conditions. The directors of the banks were required to observe three fundamental conditions, as the bases of their operations.

1st. That the amount of their notes in circulation should at no time exceed three times the amount of their capital.

2nd. That upon demand their notes should be redeemed with specie.

3rd. That they should take six per cent upon their loans and discounts and no more.

Your committee are satisfied that all these conditions have been wilfully violated—that the banks at first flooded the country with their paper, issuing a vast quantity more than they were authorized to issue—a vast quantity more than they could redeem with specie. Their reason for this is obvious—they pay no interest on their notes, while they receive an interest of more than six per cent. on the notes of other persons given them in exchange for theirs. As, therefore, they could obtain the notes of others, drawing an interest of more than six per cent. in lieu of their drawing none, and as their own notes, while lying in their vaults, were worth to them no more than so many bits of brown paper, it became their interest to exchange as many of their notes as they could, for the notes of the people; in other words, to push as many of their notes into circulation as possible; but the law, which alone authorized them to circulate notes at all, directed them not to circulate more than three times the amount of their capital, or more than they could at all times redeem with specie. It follows, then, that the interest they received on the excess, or surplus issue, was so much unlawfully extorted from the country. By way of illustration, suppose three millions to be the sum they were authorized to issue, and they actually issued six million; and we conceive this to be a moderate estimate of the over-issue; in that case, they had, in direct violation of law, received interest on three million of notes, which they had no right to issue—in other words, had illegally extorted from the people of North Carolina, the enormous sum of a hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year—Money too, being the standard of value, the measure by which the value of property is ascertained, the banks, in the most wicked and arbitrary manner, have varied this standard, and altered, at pleasure, the value of property—by first issuing excessive quantities of their notes, they raised the value of property to an artificial standard, and induced the most prudent persons to purchase, by rendering it so easy to obtain the means—then, by calling in their notes, they reduced the value of property, in proportion as they had raised it before, and ruined many good people, some of whom had never dealt with them, by making

it impossible for them to pay debts, which at the time they were contracted, they had ample means to discharge. We are aware that the advocates and apologists of the banks, attempt to justify their conduct, by ascribing it to the operation of the brokers, and the U. S. Bank. But what placed it in the power of the brokers, and U. S. Bank, to operate upon them? It was they themselves that gave them this power, by issuing at first, in violation of their charters, more notes than they were authorized to issue—it was they themselves that gave them this power, by issuing for the sake of unlawful gain, more notes than they could redeem with specie. Yet the moment they were called upon to do that, which, from the beginning, they undertook to do—the moment the brokers and U. S. Bank, required of them to pay specie for their notes, they determined to visit their own misdoings on the heads of the people, and apologize for it, by abusing the brokers and U. S. Bank. We say they have visited their sins on the heads of the people; the fact could be proved by a thousand witnesses, that they are, and have been, in the habit of requiring their debtors to give them specie, or that which is equivalent to specie, in exchange for their depreciated paper. This affords them the means of meeting the demands of the brokers, and U. S. Bank, and of buying up their own notes at Norfolk, and elsewhere, at five and ten per cent. less than their nominal value. So long, therefore, as they can compel the people to give them specie for their depreciated notes, and then, with this very specie, can turn round and buy up those notes at five and ten per cent discount, they are directly interested in the depreciation of their own paper. Those who are indebted to the banks, are required to make their renewals every ninety days, and to make them in Virginia, or other money, equal in value to specie; if they pay up a twentieth, it amounts to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, as that is about the twentieth part of the whole debt owing to the banks—the difference in value, between three hundred thousand dollars Virginia money and the same sum of North Carolina money, at the most moderate discount, five per cent. in favour of Virginia money, is fifteen thousand dollars—so, that every ninety days, the banks receive from their debtors fifteen thousand dollars, over and above their lawful profits.—There is another mode, less direct indeed, but equally severe and unjust, in which the people of North Carolina are required to pay the depreciation on their bank notes. It is this; nearly all the goods consumed in North Carolina are purchased and brought from other states, where North Carolina bank notes are five and ten per cent. below par; our merchants pay for these goods in this depreciated paper, and though they lose the amount of the depreciation in the purchase, they of course make it in the sale of their goods. In fixing the price of their goods, they calculate the loss they have sustained on the discount of the purchase money, and regulate their charges so as to receive it from the consumer; so that every individual in the state, who consumes a single article of imported goods, who uses for instance a pound of sugar, or a peck of salt, contributes to defray the enormous depreciation of our bank notes. Think of the amount of goods annually brought into North Carolina, and consumed here, and that those who consume them lose five and ten per cent. on the amount, who a tax is thus indirectly levied by the banks upon the people of North Carolina—yet many of them do not see it, because they pay this tax to the banks through the hands of the merchants; they do not see, when they pay the merchant for his goods, that they, in fact, pay the discount which the merchant has lost on the depreciated bank notes with which those goods were bought—they stagger under a burden which they do not see—they reel beneath the blow, without knowing the hand which inflicts it. Their situation resembles that of a man who has been secretly lanced in a vital part, and droops to death, unconscious that his life blood is flowing. It is no exaggeration to say that the banks have long fed upon the life blood of the country, and if a firm stand is not forthwith made against them, they will suck the very blood and marrow from the bones of the people. To make such a stand is the object of this meeting; and one surely can fail to concur in the object of the meeting, but those who are interested in the gains of the banks, or those whose independence of mind has been cramped and broken down by their power. As to those who are interested in the gains of the banks, we conceive that argument would be thrown away upon them—and we ask our fellow citizens, who are indebted to the banks, what they can expect from a timid and time-serving course? Have they forgotten the story Shylock? Do they expect compassion and forbearance from creditors, whom the law declares have no souls? The expectation is vain—they are so many victims, bound and prepared for execution—if they do not burst their fetters, they must be sacrificed. They owe the banks nearly six million of dollars—where are they to obtain it? In the last twelve months the banks called in half a million of their notes, and they

continue most rapidly to reduce the amount in circulation; so that the country is threatened with the entire destruction of its currency. Property will then command no price at all, and the banks, getting judgments against the people, will obtain their property for a song. Already the country is reduced to the most fearful condition, in consequence of the scarcity of money; nor does the evil fall on those alone who have dealt, and are now dealing with the banks—each and every man in the community is affected by it, as the ability of every man to procure money is lessened, in proportion as the quantity of money in circulation is reduced. The manner in which the banks are reducing the quantity of money in circulation, is obvious. At the end of every ninety days they require those indebted to them to pay up a portion of their debt, and they issue no money to replace that which is thus drawn in. Whenever the end of the ninety days comes round, each individual, indebted to the banks, searches in every direction for money to make his renewal, and if there is money within his reach, no matter what may be the terms, he procures it, if possible, and pays it into bank, whence it returns no more. In this way the banks are draining from the country its circulating medium; in this way they operate, through their creditors, on the people at large, and are forcing the people into harsh and severe measures against each other; so that the good and substantial citizens are now liable to be sacrificed, for debts which, at the time they were contracted, did not equal one twentieth part of the value of their property. We say, therefore, that the people must either take measures to obtain protection against the banks, at the hands of the legislature, or one of two things must happen in some short time; that the people will either be driven from their country like a flock of sheep, or that they will resist by force the operation of the banks.

This brings us to the second branch of our duties, which required us to propose such measures as in our discretion might seem best, to protect the people of North Carolina against the improper practices of the banks. The banks have done much injury, for which no effort of human legislation can make reparation; but to protect them against such evils as now menace them, the mode is easy and direct. It is at the polls that the groundwork of any effectual measure of relief must be laid; it is at the polls alone that the people can regularly and effectually express their sentiments on this subject; it is by their votes they must vindicate their rights. It would be vain to bring forward propositions of relief in the legislature, if they were to be decided there by interested judges or slavish dependants; by persons either seduced by their interests, or governed by their fears. Let us, therefore, unite among ourselves, and elect to the legislature men who shall be pledged to bring the banks to a strict account; let us determine to make our elections in this county turn upon this question. Let us at the same time invite our brethren in other counties of N. Carolina forthwith to hold public meetings and adopt similar resolutions. We believe that the people of North Carolina generally are prepared for such a measure, and that our example will be followed with eagerness. For the purpose, too, of procuring a general communication of views and sentiments on this subject between the several counties of the state, let us appoint five delegates, and invite the other counties to appoint each as many more, to meet this spring at Raleigh, or some central position, for the purpose of consulting together and devising ways and means to carry these views into effect. We propose, therefore, for the approbation of the meeting the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, by the people of Granville, in general meeting assembled, that the banks of North Carolina have violated their charters.

2nd. Resolved, That the said banks, in violating their charters, have forfeited all the privileges and powers held under them, and that, consequently, they are at the mercy of the people and the legislature.

3rd. Resolved, That the evils inflicted by said banks, on the people of North Carolina, have increased, are increasing, and ought to be resisted; and that it seriously behoves the people of North Carolina to take measures for their protection.

4th. Resolved, That an independent legislature is necessary to the safety of the state, and that we will vote for such men only, as shall be pledged to bring the banks to a strict account.

5th. Resolved, That our brethren, in other counties of North Carolina, be, and they are hereby, invited forthwith to hold public meetings, and adopt resolutions on this subject.

6th. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint four delegates, and be himself a fifth, to attend a general meeting of delegates, from all the counties of N. Carolina, to be held at Raleigh, or some central position, this spring, on the subject of these resolutions.

7th. Resolved, That the other counties of North Carolina be, and they are hereby requested to appoint delegates to said meeting, and give notice thereof in the newspapers.

8th. Resolved, That all newspapers

generally, be requested to publish copies of these proceedings.

All which is respectfully submitted by
THE COMMITTEE.

At the Court House in Oxford, Granville
co. N. C., March 4, 1838.

The report and resolutions were heard with profound attention, and received with the utmost satisfaction by the people.—The chairman of the meeting then put the question, upon the adoption of the report and resolutions, by desiring those who were in favour of adopting them, to hold up the right hand, and then, those who were opposed to it, to hold up the left hand; when it appeared that the report and resolutions were adopted by the meeting unanimously.—The meeting then adjourned.

We, in Granville, await with anxiety the effect of these measures on the other counties of North Carolina. We have made this effort to awaken the spirit of our countrymen, and we trust they will meet it with becoming energy.

From the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

The whole annals of our judiciary hardly present a parallel to the case tried at the late term of the superior court in Upson county. We allude to that of the State vs. Lockwood. The fiend was tried for the murder of his own wife by the horrid means of STARVING! It appears that while the deceased was confined to her bed by sickness, he withheld food, medicine and drink, and prevented any persons visiting her until she died for want!

After a patient and full investigation of all the facts, during which 20 or 30 witnesses were examined and ample council employed, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty! A motion was made for a new trial, which is now under consideration.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—A Mr. George Love, in Barre, Vermont, on the 18th ult. was cutting wood near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife dodging from the flame which a gust of wind blew in her face threw her head under her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck, and severed the muscles and tendons and entered the bone. The unfortunate woman with medical aid survived a number of days, and left her miserable husband and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Love was so terribly affected by the first shock as never to regain his perfect senses and on the day of her death, left his house in a state of derangement; and though searched for on the day of the funeral, in every direction, by an hundred men, has not yet been found.

IMPORTANT LAND CLAIM. The following paragraph is taken from the Schobarie Republican of Wednesday.

A gentleman from Albany, (an old acquaintance of ours,) gave us the following particulars of a claim of which certain individuals are about to make for fourteen acres of land, lying in the city of New York! We tell the story as it was told to us. When the great city which is now the Commercial Emporium of the United States, was in its infancy, scarcely as large as the village of Bath, opposite Albany, an old lady, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, but which can be found by consulting Kuickerbocker's History, owned several acres of land, on which the city now stands, fourteen of which she leased to the trustees or other officers of a certain church, for a definitive term of years. It now appears that the term for which this property was leased, expired some two or three years since, and that the original deed by which the old lady held the land, and the lease of the same land to the trustees, are preserved and in the possession of her heirs. Our informant states that several of the first legal gentlemen in the state have been consulted on the subject, and that measures will soon be taken by the heirs, to test the validity of their claim.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Manchester, England, on the 29th of February last. It appears that the New Quay Company was to launch a new steamer from the yard, and that she would be full rigged for the occasion. The novelty of the circumstance caused a numerous company to assemble to witness the spectacle. The time appointed was one o'clock, an hour at which a large proportion of the working class of the town, consisting of men, boys and girls, were at leisure. A great number then succeeded in getting on board the vessel, supposed not less than three hundred. On launching her, by some accident she upset, and the whole party was precipitated into the water. The scene that ensued is represented as having been frightfully distressing. The number of persons drowned had not yet been ascertained, but forty-seven dead bodies had been found.

It is stated in a late St. John, N. B. paper, that Sir Howard Douglas, lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, has received instructions to proceed to Russia, for the purpose of being present at the discussions that may take place there in consequence of that power being appointed the arbiter in settling the question of the north-eastern boundary line of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, April 12.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, made another attempt to get up his resolution to appoint a committee to fix the day of adjournment, but the house refused to consider the resolution—ayes 75, noes 86. The discussion of the tariff was then resumed, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Mallary, as amended by Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment in the line where a duty of 20 cents a yard is imposed on the fabric, by adding the word "five," so as to make it read 25 cents. After a short discussion on the question of order, and the effect of the amendment, the motion was negatived—ayes 84, noes 115. Mr. Stewart then renewed two of his propositions, made in committee of the whole, the one raising the duty on the higher minimums, and the other to assess the duties at the place where imported. The first proposition was negatived by a vote of 110 to 85; and the second, by a vote of 126 to 74. Mr. Martindale then moved to amend by raising the progressive duty—ayes 76, noes 116. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, moved a new proviso, which was defeated—ayes 80, noes 120. After an ineffectual attempt, because out of order, of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, to amend the original bill, so as to strike out the second item of Mr. Mallary's amendment, which was not stricken out by Mr. Sutherland, the question of agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Mallary as amended by Mr. Sutherland, was taken—ayes 183, noes 17. Mr. Wickliffe then demanded the previous question—ayes 78, noes 125. On motion of Mr. Randolph, the house adjourned.

Monday, April 14.

In the Senate, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, for changing the position of the chair of the president of the senate, to the place where it formerly stood. The bill for the graduation of the price of public lands was discussed, and Mr. Barton's amendment being rejected, several amendments were offered. In the House of Representatives, some discussion took place, on a motion made by Mr. Wickliffe, to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill to extend the term of the commission acting under the treaty of Ghent, with a view to bring the bill into the house, to be immediately acted on. But the hour having elapsed before the discussion was ended, the debate was suspended. The house resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Wolf moved to amend the bill, by inserting the provision he moved in committee, imposing an increased duty on salt. Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment, by adding to it the provision he offered in committee, imposing a duty on indigo and castor oil. On the indigo considerable discussion took place, when it was negatived, as also was the amendment imposing a duty on castor oil. The amendment of Mr. Wolf was then carried in the affirmative—ayes 104, noes 90. Mr. Gorham then moved an amendment excluding "ravens duck" from the operation of the bill, but before any question was taken the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 15.

In the Senate, several private bills were disposed of. The discussion of the graduation bill was continued. A short time was spent in the consideration of executive business. In the House of Representatives, the question was resumed, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the commission acting under the Ghent treaty; but the hour elapsed before any vote was taken. The proposition of Mr. Gorham, to exempt ravens duck from the operation of the bill, was rejected. Mr. Sprague then renewed his motion to strike out molasses from the bill, which was rejected, as also was a modified proposition of Mr. Condict, to reduce the duty to seven cents. The amendment moved in committee, by Mr. Sutherland, to impose a duty on oil cloths, carpeting, &c. was then renewed by Mr. Miller, and was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 99 to 93. Mr. Wright then modified the duty on raw flax, so as to make it commence at thirty-five dollars per ton, instead of forty-five, as reported by the committee, and the modification was agreed to by the house. At this stage of the bill Mr. Ward demanded the previous question, which

was seconded by 107 members; and the main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of 110 to 91. The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 109 to 91. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 16.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing the president of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines in Missouri to be exposed to public sale, was considered; and, after some discussion, it was ordered to be engrossed. The bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of lands forfeited, was ordered to be engrossed. Several private bills were acted on. The graduation bill was taken up, and an amendment being offered to it by Mr. Tazewell, it was laid on the table. The bill for enabling delegations of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi was considered. On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Creeks and Cherokees, were included; and on motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky., the bill was amended so as to include such other tribes as may be willing to send delegations. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was still continued on the motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the bill to prolong the term of the commission now setting under the treaty of Ghent. When the hour had expired, the question was still undecided, and a motion of Mr. Gilmer to postpone the orders of the day was negatived. The house then took up the tariff, and the bill having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage, Mr. Randolph rose, and spoke for a considerable length of time against the bill, concluding with a motion for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina, Mr. Bates of Missouri, and Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, then severally addressed the house at length in opposition to the bill, but before Mr. Pearce had concluded his observations, the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 17.

In the Senate, Mr. Foot offered a resolution, referring to the committee of the District of Columbia an inquiry as to the police of the capital, and to secure free and uninterrupted communication between the two houses of congress and the executive and legislative departments, and whether there has been any breach of privilege of the senate during the present session, &c. The resolution for the change of the position of the chair and the seats in the senate chamber was considered, and, after some discussion, rejected, 20 to 31. The graduation bill was discussed at some length.

In the House of Representatives, the motion which has been under consideration for the last three days, to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the commission acting under the treaty of Ghent, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, until certain information, called for by Mr. Wilde, could be obtained. Various resolutions were then offered. The house then resumed the consideration of the tariff, when Mr. Pearce concluded his observations against the bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Cambreleng, who spoke against the bill, and in favor of the motion for indefinite postponement. Mr. M'Duffie then obtained the floor, and, having succeeded in postponing this bill until to-morrow, when he stated his intention to make some remarks, he moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the amendment made by the senate to the bill making appropriations for internal improvements. The house, in committee, then agreed to the appropriation for the work at Buffalo. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house. A message was then read from the president of the United States, communicating the fact of an assault committed on his secretary while in the act of passing between the two houses on Tuesday. The message was referred, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, to a select committee to consist of seven members.

Friday, April 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Foot's resolution respecting the late assault in, and the general police of the capital, was, after some discussion, laid on the table. A communication from Russel Jarvis on the subject of the assault was received, read, and after some discussion, laid on the table. The bill providing for certain surviv-

ing officers of the revolutionary army was taken up. Mr. Woodbury offered an amendment which was submitted some weeks ago, and the bill was postponed to Monday next.

The House of Representatives, after disposing of some preliminary business, resumed the consideration of the tariff. Mr. Woodcock, in a brief and explanatory reply to Mr. Cambreleng, vindicated the testimony of Mr. Schenck from the imputations cast upon it by Mr. Cambreleng. Mr. M'Duffie then occupied the floor about three hours, in an argument against the bill. Mr. Alexander then obtained the floor, and the house adjourned.

WILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 30.

A fire broke out in Albany, N. Y. on the morning of the 17th inst. which consumed between thirty and forty buildings.

On the morning of the 11th, a fire broke out in the town of Rochester, which consumed a number of valuable stores with most of their contents.

A bill appointing commissioners to investigate the facts connected with the abduction of Capt. Morgan, has been finally passed by the legislature of New York.

The legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 15th inst. after a laborious session of four months and ten days.

A resolution has been passed in the senate of Pennsylvania, directing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, with instructions to report the result of their investigations to the senate at its next session.

It is stated that Gen. Macomb has been nominated to the senate, by the president, as the successor of Gen. Brown.

Signs of the Times.—At a muster of Capt. Robert Thompson's company, in this county, on the 26th inst. the vote of the company was taken on the pending presidential election, which resulted as follows: for General Jackson 49, Mr. Adams 3.

In Anson county, at a muster of Capt. George Wilson's company, a vote was taken, which gave for Mr. Adams 79, for Gen. Jackson 10.

In Wake county, at a late muster at Allen Jones's, there were for Mr. Adams 28, for Gen. Jackson 33.

At the Superior Court of Guilford county, held last week, Judge Daniel, presiding, the trial of Jesse Upton, from the county of Randolph, for the murder of his wife, was commenced on Wednesday morning, and lasted until Thursday night about 9 o'clock; the jury after being out two hours brought in a verdict of GUILTY. The prosecution was ably conducted by the Solicitor General, Thomas Settle and John M. Dick, esqrs. and defended by Frederick Nash, A. D. Murphy and Jonathan Worth, esqrs.

On Saturday the judge pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner, when his counsel moved and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court. This is the second time he has been found guilty; the first time judgment was arrested in consequence of informality in the proceedings, and a new trial granted by the supreme court. There must be something very unsound in the laws or the officers that execute them.

Patriot.

At a meeting of the Administration committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, of Guilford county, held in Greensborough, on Tuesday the 22nd inst., Abraham Geren, esq. was appointed chairman, and T. Early Strange, secretary. On motion, the committee approved of the nomination made by the Central Committee, at Raleigh, on the 8th inst. of RICHARD RUSH, esq. for Vice President of the United States. *Ibid.*

On Tuesday the 15th inst., an assault was made by Russel Jarvis, one of the editors of the United States Telegraph, upon John Adams Jr. private secretary of the president, in the rotunda of the capitol; in consequence of which the president transmitted the following message to the two houses of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

Washington, April 17, 1838.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same Private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Tuesday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotunda, by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed and separated the parties.

I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs to con-

sider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and also whether any further laws and regulations are necessary to insure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me that any consequences should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stands to me. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In the house of representatives, the message was read, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M'Duffie, Gorham, F. P. Barbour, Oakley, Bell, Ingersoll and Ripley.

The following communication was subsequently made to the two houses by Mr. Jarvis:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Learning that the President of the United States has made a communication to both Houses of Congress, stating that his Secretary, while passing from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the chamber of the Senate, and while charged with a message from the President to the Senate, had been waylaid and assaulted, I am induced to believe that such communication related to an affair that lately occurred between Mr. John Adams and myself. As one of the parties concerned is an officer of the General Government; and as the transaction may be supposed to involve the rights of both Houses of Congress, or of the Executive, I feel bound by a consideration of respect to that body, to offer to each House a brief statement of the facts which induced the course that I have pursued.

I lately accompanied a party of ladies and gentlemen on an evening visit to the mansion of the president, among whom were Mrs. Jarvis, her parents, and two young ladies, her relatives. As all the ladies excepting Mrs. Jarvis, were recently from Boston, and for the first time in Washington, they were desirous of paying the usual tokens of respect to the president and his lady, and made this visit in pursuance of the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. While they were in one of the drawing rooms, with other visitors, Mr. John Adams, the son of the president, declared, in their presence and hearing, that their being at the president's involved an impropriety, and that if I knew the estimation in which I was held, in that house, I would not suffer myself to be seen there, and that he intended the remark to be heard by those concerning whom it was made, and hoped it was so heard. The ladies and the father of Mrs. Jarvis, who was a political friend of the president, deeming this a gross indignity to themselves and a violation of the hospitalities of a house to whose inmates they were paying a complimentary visit, immediately retired. From respect to the lady of the mansion, and of the company present, I forebore to notice, at the time, the conduct of Mr. John Adams, preferring to seek an explanation after the excitement produced by the outrage had, in some degree, subsided. I afterwards addressed a note to Mr. John Adams, stating that I had heard of his having made the remark above mentioned, and that the gentleman who delivered the note was authorized to receive his explanations, believing that, on reflection, he would be sufficiently sensible of what was required by common civility, to offer a satisfactory apology. After reading my note, he affirmed that he did pronounce our presence at the President's on the occasion above mentioned, to be highly improper, considering the political relation which I bore to his father; that he had no explanation to give, and that he should decline all correspondence with me on the subject. I will here observe, that I had understood the drawing rooms of the president were open, upon certain occasions, to all who were disposed to honour him and his lady with their civilities, and that the evening when the visit above mentioned was paid, was one of such occasions; that I had, on coming to reside at Washington in January last, paid to him the usual tokens of respect; and that, while at his house, on a former occasion, I met there the most distinguished gentleman of that political party with which I have the honor of being associated.

After receiving this answer, I did not see Mr. John Adams until Tuesday last, when he appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives, charged with a message from the president to that body. After he had left the Hall, and while he was in the Rotunda of the Capitol, I accosted him and asked him if he had given his final answer to my note; for I still hoped that he might be induced to of-

fer some apology or explanation. On his saying that his final answer had been given, I was excited by his continued refusal, and by a recollection of the offence, to commit an assault upon his person, which consisted merely in pulling his nose and slapping one side of his face, with my open hand. In doing this I disclaim any intention of inflicting upon him any bodily injury; for I was totally unarmed, and assailed him merely in the manner above described, while he was provided with a stout cane. I also disclaim any intention of infringing on the rights, or assailing the dignity of the president of the United States, of either House of Congress, or of any public functionary; or any intention of obstructing an officer of the General Government in the discharge of his official duties.—When I accosted Mr. John Adams in the Rotunda, I supposed he had discharged his official duties, and was on his way from the Capitol. I was not aware of his being charged with a message to the Senate, or of his being on his way to the Chamber of that body. I viewed the Rotunda as common ground, as a public passage, not particularly within the jurisdiction of either House of Congress, and differing in no respect, so far as it related to the rights or dignity of any public functionary, from any public street or highway. I know that an assault upon an individual within the public peace is a violation of the laws; and I regret that any indignity should have been offered to a party of ladies under my protection, and in a place where they expected, at least, the ordinary forms of civility, whereby I was impelled to an offence against the civil authority, which, I hope, that I may be always disposed to maintain, as a sober and peaceful citizen. But, if either House of Congress shall consider that I have, unintentionally, or inadvertently, violated its rights or dignity, or those of the executive, by resorting, within the walls of the capitol, a grievous insult to the ladies of my family, and which insult I chose to consider entirely of a private character, I am ready and disposed to offer any atonement that shall be due to such body. RUSSEL JARVIS.

15th Street, April 18, 1838.

From the Richmond Whig.

The following note was drawn from Judge Marshall, by the article extracted from the Marylander in the Whig of Saturday. It will be seen that while the Chief Justice disclaims the remark, "that he should consider the election of Gen. Jackson as a virtual dissolution of the union," he likewise treats with contempt the charges of corruption preferred against the President and Secretary of state. The testimony of such a man, is worth whole volumes of argument, and weighs down the clamor of ten thousand such as Kremer, Ingham, and Co.

March 23, 1838.

SIR: I perceive in your paper of to-day a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the pending election for the presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election, and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that, though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of state. I never did use the other expressions ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorised to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your ob't. J. MARSHALL.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, ESQ.

The Rev. Mr. Evans will perform divine service in the Methodist Church on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at early candle light.

April 30.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Cape Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's on Friday the 23d of May next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 24th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion exercise.

John Thompson, Major.

April 29.

28-



READINGS FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

THE BIBLE.

"This is a true saying and worthy of all acceptance."

This little book I'd rather own,
Than all the gold and gems
Than e'er in monarchs' coffers shone,
Than all their diadems;
Nay, were the seas one chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

How baleful to ambition's eye
His blood-wrung spoils must gleam,
When death's uplifted hand is nigh,
His life a vanish'd dream!
Then hear him with his gasping breath
For one poor moment crave!—
Fool! wouldst thou stay the arm of death?
Ask of thy gold to save!

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health:
But here a blessed balm appears
To heal the deepest woe;
And he that seeks this book in tears,
His tears shall cease to flow.

Hail He who died on Calvary's tree
Hail made that promise blest;
"Ye heavy-laden, come to me,
And I will give you rest."

A bruised reed I will not break,
A candle hearted despise;
My burden's light, and all who take
My yoke—shall win the skies!"

Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All else to mortals given—
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared to joys of heaven?

This is the guide our Father gave
To lead to realms of day—
A star whose lustre glides the grave—
"The light—the life—the way."

From the Charleston Courier.

When childhood's glad moments have ebb'd to
their close,
And we open our eyes on the world and its
woes,

From the borders of manhood we wisely cast
A long look of love on the scenes we have past.
Bright lands spread before, but we scarce feel
resign'd

To quit the gay fairy land stretching behind,
And we supplicate hope, as it beckons us on,
To lead us again through the scenes that are
gone.

And we ask, shall the world from our bosoms
eraze,
The ties there entwined with our earliest days?
Shall our sports and our playmates concern us
no more,

And shall all life's romance with its morning
be o'er?

No! memory embalms them—they fade not
away
Like the pluck'd blossom's fragrance that dies
in a day:

In the bloom of first freshness they're treas-
ured up there,
Nor shall years rolling o'er them their per-
fume impair.

On the green school-boy spot where we gam-
bol'd of yore,
That light hearted band may assemble no
more;

But its memory shall soothe us when life's
cares annoy,
Though shaded with sadness, 'tis sweeter than
joy.

Like the dove from the ark, we forsaked the
loved cot

Of our childhood, in search of some happier spot,
Like her o'er life's waters we wander in vain,
And would gladly repose in our childhood
again.

J. R.

From the Annet.

THE STORY OF EDWIN, THE EXILE OF DEIRA.

BY C. S. HALL.

The outline of the following story is to be
found in the Ecclesiastical History of the
Venerable Bede, and in the works of various
other British Historians.

(Concluded.)

He had been again seated for some
minutes, while a variety of thoughts
crowded upon him, when, suddenly
raising his head, he beheld before
him a strange figure, whose garb of
pale white was powerfully contrasted
with the surrounding darkness. He
rose, shook off the rain-drops
from his mantle, and unconsciously
laid his hand upon his sword. But
when he saw the mild and dignified
attitude of his visitor, he resumed his
seat, and with a mixed feeling of sur-
prised awe, and of anger at be-
ing intruded upon at such a moment,
gazed upon him in silence.

The stranger stood for a few mo-
ments, but spoke no word; at length
he said,

"Wherefore, at this dark hour of
the midnight wherefore, when other
men are within and in their deep

sleep; wherefore sit ye alone and sor-
rowful upon the stone abroad, watch-
ing?"

"And what have you to do with
me?" asked Edwin, "and if I pass
the night within doors or without,
what have you to do therewith?"

"Think not," replied the stran-
ger, "but that I know the cause of
your heaviness, and why you watch
here in this gloomy place, at this soli-
tary hour. For I know, certainly,
who you be, and why you be sad and
sorrowful, and therefore know I well
the danger that you dread.—Shall I
tell him," he continued, in a low
moaning voice, as if he communed
with himself rather than addressed a
hearer; "shall I tell him of one who
was sought by his enemy in the wil-
derness of Engedi, and pursued a-
mong the rocks where the wild goats
had their dwellings; who was shel-
tered by the accursed, and who beg-
ged a morsel of bread from the hire-
ling, and from the heathen a drop of
water—for he was hungered and athirst? Yet was he the Lord's anointed,
and him the Lord raised to be
king over the thousands and tens of
thousands of Israel's children;—but
no, the clay must be softened before
it can be moulded." Then turning
again to the Prince, he said, "tell
me now, Deira, what reward would
you give to him that should rid you
of this sadness and this sorrow, and
show you that no danger can come
near you? Tell me what you would
give to him who should persuade King
Redwald that he should neither hurt
you himself nor deliver you up to
your merciless enemies?"

"If you know, me," said Edwin,
"you know that the means of recom-
pense are not with me; but such re-
ward as one who is a prince in all but
wealth and lands could give, would
I give for so good a turn."

"Tis well," said the stranger, and
again he paused, and looked earnestly
on the countenance of the young
prince.

"Tis well," he repeated; "and
now tell me, if beside all this, he
shall warrant you shall be a king;
that all your enemies shall be van-
quished; and that not only so, but
that you shall excel in worth and
power all who have ever sway'd the
sceptre of any British kingdom—tell
me what then?"

"What then," exclaimed Edwin,
rising and looking boldly and joyfully
into the stranger's face, "then,
when I had the power, what would I
not do for such a one? Doubt not,"
he continued, more tranquilly, "but
that at all times, and in all places,
I would be ready to give him such
gratitude as such a king could give."

"Tis well," said the stranger; and
again he paused for a few moments.

He spoke a third time. "But now
tell me again—if, besides all this, he
who now showeth you truly and un-
feignedly that which surely and un-
doubtedly you shall hereafter be, can
give you also better counsel—counsel
more profitable for your soul's
health and salvation than was heard
by any of your parents or ancestors.
Tell me, would you hearken to his
wholesome sayings and obey them?"

Edwin answered eagerly, "surely
would I listen and obey the counsel
of him who should deliver me
from the straits and dangers that
now surround me, and afterwards ex-
alt me to be king over mine own
country—surely would I listen to
such a one, for his counsel must be
good."

"Tis well," said the stranger, a
third time; and again he regarded
longer and with more attention the
countenance of Edwin—full of anima-
tion and hope as it had now become.

"Tis well; and when these things
have happened, remember the an-
swer I have heard and taken; re-
member that your promise be fulfil-
led and accomplished—remember
well this time, and this our talk; and
remember this, which shall be for a
sign between us."

So saying, he laid his right hand
on the head of the young Prince.

When Edwin raised his eyes,
the stranger was gone. A moment
was scarcely passed; he felt as if the
hand still gently pressed his brow;
yet he saw no one. He gazed anx-
iously around, and listened to hear
some departing step; he beheld
nought but the boughs of the oak,
that bent on all sides of him, and heard
only the wind among its branches.

"Edwin, Prince Edwin!" It was
the voice of the young earl; and it
was loud and fearless. Oswald drew
near, and grasped his friend's hands,
then bent his knee, looked upwards,
and exclaimed, "Now blessed be the
Good Being who prompted our King
to virtue; blessed be the Unknown
God!"

"The Unknown God!" murmured
some voice near them. The friends

started, and Oswald looked terrified
around; "Surely," said he, "'twas
but the echo of the decayed tree; there
is no one near us; but let us hasten,
and take counsel together within."

"Who is this Unknown God?" in-
quired Edwin; there was no answer,
and he passed on. The young earl
then briefly explained to the Prince,
that the Queen had joined with man-
y of the nobles, in effectually rea-
soning with the King against the in-
famy of delivering up their royal
guest to certain destruction: that the
Ufinga had resolved to preserve his
honour, and to despise equally the
gold and the threats of Adelfrid,
whose ambassadors had received
their final answer, and were to leave
the palace of Redwald at day-break.

Edwin and his friend sat together,
in the Prince's chamber, until the
grey twilight had passed from the
face of the earth; and the morning
had risen calmly and beautifully af-
ter the last day's storm. They re-
garded the change in nature as a type
of the wanderer's destiny; and while
they spoke of the gloom that was
gone, it was in happy anticipation of
the sunshine that was approaching.
The trampling of horses beneath the
outer wall, soon announced the North-
umbrian ambassadors had departed
from the East Anglian court and the
friends retired to rest.

When Edwin rose from the re-
freshing slumbers and cheering
dreams, he found that King Red-
wald and his principal thanes were
assembled in the council-room of the
palace, and he soon ascertained the
subject of their deliberations. The
Ufinga knew that he had now no
choice between war and destruction;
and the ambassador was scarcely
gone when he summoned his officers
together, explained to them the part he
had taken, and called on them for as-
sistance. So much loved was the ex-
iled prince, and so deeply hated was
his oppressor, that an immense army
was raised to avenge the one and to
punish the other, almost as soon as
the messenger had arrived at the ty-
rant's court.

King Redwald knew that if he
gave time to his enemy, the superior
force and resources of the Northum-
brian monarch, must ensure his suc-
cess. He therefore instantly march-
ed his army towards the Humber.
Adelfrid advanced to meet him; but
with an army hastily collected, ill
provided, and discontented. A battle
was fought on the east side of the ri-
ver Idel, in Nottinghamshire, where
a victory was obtained over the ty-
rant of Deira, who was killed almost
at the commencement of the encoun-
ter. In this engagement Edwin held a
distinguished post, and before the
soldiers of his friend, as well as those
of his own hereditary kingdom, con-
ducted himself with so much cour-
age and gallant bearing, that the bat-
tle terminated, and Edwin was pro-
claimed on the one side, and wel-
comed on the other, as monarch of
Deira and Bernicia.

Thus, according to the prophetic
words of the strange visitor who com-
menced with him under the old oak
tree, was Edwin not only saved from
the malice of his deadly enemy, but
given the crown of Northumberland.

For some years Edwin governed
his kingdom with justice and integ-
rity, reclaiming his subjects from the
licentious courses to which they had
been accustomed, and giving an ex-
ample of virtue and uprightness to
the other monarchs of the island: so
that "such was the peace and tran-
quillity throughout all Britannie, that
a weak woman might have walked
with her new borne babe over all the
ylant, ever from sea to sea, without
any damage or danger." But
still Edwin was not a Christian; he
had listened to the Missionaries who
preached the father of Christ, and he
had reflected upon its nature; yet al-
though he offered no sacrifices to his
idols, he hesitated concerning the
new creed, and doubted whether it
were holier and more worthy of the
Deity, than the service of those gods
whom he worshipped after the man-
ner of his forefathers.

After some years of peaceful and
happy reign, he obtained in mar-
riage, Edilburga, a princess of Kent;
into her family and kingdom, the
light of Christianity had been suc-
cessfully introduced. She was ac-
companied to her husband's court, by
Paulinus, one of the earliest of the
Missionaries to Britain. He is de-
scribed by the venerable Historian,
as being "in personne a taule man,
somewhat crooked backe, and black
of heare, lene in face, and having a
hooked and thin nose; in counte-
nance bothe drefdel and reuerent;" and
his mind was active, intelligent, and
upright.

One day, when Edwin was sitting

alone in his chamber, and brooding
over the important truths that had
been pressed upon his attention, this
Paulinus entered, and approached
him.

He stretched forth his right hand,
and laid it upon the head of the King,
while he said in an impressive but
gentle voice, "Does the monarch of
Northumberland remember this
sign?"

The King started from his seat,
as if a spirit had addressed him, and
fell on his knees, while his eyes
were fixed on the missionary, as if
endeavouring to recognise in his
strange garb and his solemn coun-
tenance and bearing, the visitor who
had so mysteriously accosted him un-
der the old oak, during his exile in
the kingdom of East Anglia. While
he thus gazed and trembled, the
missionary pressed his hand more
firmly on his brow, and repeated the
question, "Does the monarch of
Northumberland remember this
sign?"

"I do well remember it," replied
the King in an agitated and bro-
ken voice!

"And does the King remember the
pledge he gave when this sign was
passed?"

"So surely as I remember the one
do I remember the other!"

"Behold then," said Paulinus, rais-
ing him from the ground, "by the
bountiful hand and power of our Lord
and God, have you escaped the rage
of your most deadly enemy; behold,
also, by his grace and mercy have
you obtained rule over your kingdom.
Now, have not the promises made to
you by the messenger of the Almighty,
been truly and faithfully fulfil-
led?"

"Most truly and faithfully!" re-
plied the King, and again he kneit
and bowed his head.

"Remember now," continued the
missionary, "the promise which you
then gave, and let your promise al-
so be fulfilled. And he who so deliv-
ered you, and so exalted you, shall de-
liver you from greater enemies and
exalt you to higher honours: even to
the saving you from eternal misery,
and giving you to reign with him in
heaven—his eternal kingdom."

"I do remember my promise,"
said the King, "and now let me hear
of that good and merciful Being, by
whom I have been so blessed. Tell me
of that God of whom I have heard so
vaguely; but of whom I have dreamt
in my dreams by night, and dwelt up-
on in my meditations by day; and let
me be a true believer in that living
God, that I and my people may be
his worshippers!"

That day and the next, the King
and the Missionary remained closeted;
the divine book was opened; its
blessed words were read; and the
king no longer doubted the truths it
contained. He left his chamber—a
Christian; and within a short pe-
riod was baptized with the principal
officers of his court, and a vast con-
course of his people—so vast, that
the ceremony employed the rejoicing
and grateful Paulinus, six and thirty
days, from sunrise until sunset; com-
mencing on the Easter Sunday of the
year six hundred and twenty-seven,
in a church hastily built of wood, in
the city of York, and dedicated to the
apostle Saint Peter.

Such is the history of the introduc-
tion of Christianity into the Saxon
kingdom of Northumberland, and
such the story of its First Christian
King.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Stump-tailed Cow—A Jersey Anecdote.

A good many years ago, a man
stole a cow from Morristown, N. J.,
and drove her to Philadelphia for
sale. She was a common cow enough,
except that she had lost all her tail
but about six inches. The thief, fear-
ing that by the shortness of her tail
he might be traced, had procured in
some way, probably from a slaugh-
ter house, another cow's tail, which
he fastened so ingeniously to the
short tail, that it was not to be known
that it had not regularly grown there.

As soon as the Jerseyman missed
his cow, he set off for Philadelphia,
thinking she would probably be car-
ried there for sale; and it happened
that when he came to the ferry he got
into the same boat that was carrying
over his cow, and the fellow who stole
her. As it was natural that he should
have his thoughts very much upon
cows, he soon began to look at this
one with great attention. She was,
indeed, very much like his cow, he
thought. Her marks agreed wonder-
fully, and she had exactly the same
expression of face, but then the ex-
pression of her tail was so very dif-
ferent. It must be supposed that the
new owner of the cow felt rather un-
comfortable during this examination.

for he soon saw that this was the per-
son whose property he had stolen,
and he was very uneasy lest he should
take hold of the tail which he looked
at so continually.—Upon the whole
he thought it best to divert his at-
tention in some way, if possible, and
therefore steps up to him and says,
"neighbor, that is a fine cow of mine;
want you buy her? you seem to know
what a good cow is." "Oh dear me,"
says the other, "I've just had a cow stol-
en from me." "Well," says the thief,
"I'm sorry to hear they've got to
stealing cattle, but I'll sell off, and
you could not better replace your
loss than by buying this cow; I'll
warrant she's as good as yours."

"Why," says the Jerseyman, "she
was exactly like this one, only that
she had no tail to speak of, and if
this one had not such a long tail I'd
swear it was my cow." Every body
now began to look at the cow's tail,
but the thief stood nearer to it than
any body, and taking hold of it so as
just to cover the splicing with his
left hand, and a jack knife in his
right, pointing to the tail, he said,
"so if this cow's tail were only this
long, you'd swear she was yours?"
"That I would," says the other, who
began to be very much confused at
the perfect resemblance to his cow,
except in this one particular, when
the thief, with a sudden cut of his
knife, took off the tail, just about an
inch above the splicing, and throw-
ing it overboard, bloody as it was,
turned to the other and said, "now
swear it's your cow!" The bewilder-
ment of the poor man was now com-
plete, but as he had seen the tail cut
off, and saw the blood trickling from
it, he could, of course, lay no claim
to the animal from the shortness of
her tail; indeed, here was proof posi-
tive that this was not his cow, so the
thief, going over with him, sold the
cow without any further fear of de-
tection.

Fatal Effects of extraordinary Joy.

—In the year 1797, when a celebra-
tion took place owing to the war with
France, a young man in Dunfermline,
a flax-dresser, entered his Ma-
jesty's navy at Bolness. Upon his
arrival at Spithead, he happened to
be put on board the ship of Admiral
Cochrane, a brave and generous com-
mander. The Admiral from some
cause or other took a liking to the
young man, and exalted him step by
step, till at last he was promoted to
be prize-master of the fleet. In this
situation he accumulated 60,000*l*.
This sum was transmitted to Edin-
burgh, and deposited in the Royal
banks of Scotland. At the same time
the flax dresser wrote to his former em-
ployers in Dunfermline, to desire his
father to purchase an estate to the a-
mount of the above sum, and as near
to his native place as possible. The
old man was sent for, and too hastily
acquainted with the affluent cir-
cumstances of his son. The effect was
fatal. The sudden tide of joy rushed
with such impetuosity upon him that
he stood motionless; his eye expand-
ed, his nostrils dilated, his mouth
wide open, like the picture of horror.
At last he fell insensible on the floor,
never spoke more, and expired in the
course of a few days.

Liverpool Advertiser.

Female Gentleness.—Never forget
for one moment that you are a gen-
tlewoman, and all your words and
actions should mark you gentle. I
never knew your mother—your dear,
your good mother—say a harsh or
hasty thing to any person in my life.
Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick
and hasty in my temper—my sensibi-
lity is touched sometimes by a trifle,
& my expressions of it sudden as gun-
powder; but, my darling, it is a mis-
fortune which, not having been suf-
ficiently restrained in my youth, has
caused me much pain. It has, indeed,
given me more trouble to subdue this
natural impetuosity, than any thing
I ever undertook. I believe that you
are mild; but if ever you feel in your
little breast that you inherit a par-
ticle of your father's infirmity, restrain
it, and quit the subject that has caus-
ed it, until your serenity be recover-
ed.—Admiral Lord Collingwood to his
daughter.

New York Police.—A magnificent
roulett table was brought to the po-
lice on Wednesday, having been ta-
ken from a low gambling and tip-
pling house in Spring-street, near the
North River. The maker of the ta-
ble was brought into the office, and,
after much cross-questioning, stated
that he had made at least a dozen
of similar tables within the last two
years, and that they were so con-
structed that the chances in favor of
the keepers were at least twenty-
five or thirty three per cent.!

Americans.